

ADVERTISING RATES.	
Per Line.	Per Square.
1st	100
2nd	75
3rd	50
4th	25
5th	10
6th	5
7th	2
8th	1
9th	50
10th	25
11th	10
12th	5
13th	2
14th	1
15th	50
16th	25
17th	10
18th	5
19th	2
20th	1

THE GREENCASTLE BANNER.

DEVOTED TO REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES, AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF PUTNAM COUNTY.

VOL. XXV.

GREENCASTLE, IND., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1877.

NO. 40.

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 PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
 And a full supply of everything in the general merchandise line.
 Having consolidated the stocks of Boswell & Bro., and F. A. Hays, at the old stand, of the latter
 we are prepared with the largest stock ever exhibited in Greencastle, to offer such inducements as
 will be of DECIDED interest to the public.
 Our facilities for disposing of produce are such that we will be able at all times to pay the highest
 market price. We feel thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to us heretofore, and promise
 by fair and square dealing to merit a continuance in our new undertaking.

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 Unequaled for Cleanliness,
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GREENCASTLE, IND.
LOUIS WEIK. **EDWARD ALLEN**
WEIK & ALLEN,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
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ALWAYS THE NEWEST AND FULLEST STOCK.
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THE CELEBRATED "STAR SHIRT,"
 HATS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS,
 Neck Wear, Linen and Paper Collars,
 No. 8 Washington St.
GREENCASTLE - - - IND.

Greencastle Banner.
 Extracts From the Speech of Sena-
 tor Stanley Matthews, at Shel-
 by, Ohio, in Reply to Gen.
 Thomas Ewing.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION ON SILVER.
 General Ewing has depicted to you the crime and conspiracy of certain unknown persons who made use of both Republicans and Democrats in Congress in 1873, and finally in 1874, in the passage of the Revised Statutes, by which passage the silver dollar of our fathers was taken from us, by which silver was demonetized. He says the Democracy has put itself all right on the record, by undertaking to pass a law to restore it, which the Republicans refused to unite on; and the Democratic party in this State passed a resolution in favor of the re-monetization of silver, whereas the Republican resolutions on this subject is vague.

Now, let me call the gentleman's attention to a fact which he has perhaps either forgotten or overlooked, for he was present on the occasion and I was not; he belonged there and I did not. In the St. Louis Convention of 1876, which passed this platform, there was not a word said in that platform in favor of the re-monetization of silver. Had the Democrats found out how they had been cheated then, or did they find it out afterwards? Did they know that the money power had been silently at work stealing from the silver of our fathers? If so, why didn't they rise up then and indignantly protest, and call for its restoration? But, fellow-citizens, Mr. Doolittle—since Senator, I believe from Wisconsin—a member of that convention, proposed and offered a resolution in the St. Louis Convention to that effect, and they sat down on it and him, as they did on my friend Ewing. [Great laughter.] Where was the money power then, and where is the money power now? Where was August Belmont, and who is August Belmont? Was not he the chairman of the Democratic National party? And they are dictating the platform and the nominations; the agents of the Rothschilds, those men in Europe that the gentleman refers to, but does not name, who secretly concocted and planned the scheme by which we have been robbed of our silver. Fellow-citizens, these are the Democrats, and they are responsible, and not the Republicans and not me.

IS RESUMPTION DESTRUCTIVE OF THE CURRENCY?

Now to take up the thread of my argument. I propose to show you by the record that General Ewing's construction of resumption and of the Resumption Act, on which he bases the whole of his argument, and without which there is no materiality or relevancy in the argument whatever, is utterly unfounded. Let me re-state it. He says that "resumption on the 1st of January, 1879, is the retirement and payment and cancellation and extinguishment and destruction and burning up"—that was the language he used; the burning of our entire greenback circulation. Now let us see whether that be so.

The Resumption Act of the 1st of January, 1879, says that on and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars.

Now, the act don't say, this particular statute don't say that it shall be retired, canceled, destroyed, burnt up; neither does it say, as I am free to admit, that it shall be re-issued, but leaves this matter just as I have read it. But, says General Ewing, to redeem means to pay; to pay means to obliterate an obligation by the payment and extinguishment and destruction of it.

Now, let us see by reference to some other statutes you will find on the same subject by Congress. For instance, in the act of April 12, 1866, in reference to certain Treasury notes, in speaking of their being taken up and taken out of circulation, the proviso is that of the United States notes not more than \$10,000,000 may be retired or canceled. So that when Congress meant to retire and cancel, they knew what words to use, and didn't use the word "redeem."

So in the act of March 2, 1867, it goes on to say that "for the purpose of redeeming and retiring any compound interest notes outstanding;" so they there coupled the word "retire" with the word "redeem" to show that they are to be extinguished. So in July 5, 1868, and that for the sole purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the compound interest notes outstanding." So that from that language it is to be inferred that when Congress meant to extinguish an obligation they used some other words with the word "redeem;" but I admit it is not conclusive. But here is what is conclusive: In the act of March 3, 1863, in reference to the legal-tender notes, it is provided that "any of the said notes, when returned to the Treasury, may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require." Any of the said notes when returned to the Treasury may be reissued.

Now, this law is still in force. It is not repealed by the Resumption Act—it could only repeal, in general terms, such acts as were inconsistent with it; and I have shown you that it is not inconsistent with the idea of redeeming a note that it may be afterwards reissued. But the argument is stronger in the very next clause of this act of March 3, 1863. It goes on to say: "And in lieu of any of

said notes or any other United States notes returned to the Treasury and canceled or destroyed, there may be issued equal amounts of United States notes, such as are authorized by this act."

So that if "redeem" means to cancel and destroy, still this act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in place of those canceled and destroyed by redemption, to reissue an equal amount of other notes. Now what becomes of the destruction of the greenbacks?

JOHN SHERMAN'S POSITION.
 And now, then, let us see Mr. Sherman—you know him, I believe; some of you—John Sherman, John Sherman happens to be, in this case, something more than an individual. He is Secretary of the Treasury; he is charged with the execution of this act, and I admit that it might be a matter of considerable consequence if the Secretary of the Treasury entertained any legal opinions as to the construction of the law which he was charged with the execution of, contrary to my own, for I would have to give up and act on his opinion, and not on mine.

Now let me refer to Mr. Sherman's expressed opinions on this same point. In a speech which he made in this country last month, he said, among others, these things:

"And now, fellow-citizens, this brings me to a question upon which there is so much diversity of opinion, and so many strange delusions—this question of specie payment. What do we mean by this phrase? Is it that we are to have no paper money in circulation? If so, I am as much opposed to it as any of you. Is it that we are to retire our greenback circulation? If so, I am opposed to it, and have often so stated. What I mean by specie payments is simply that paper money ought to be made equal to coin, so that when you receive it, it will buy you as much beef, corn, or clothing as coin."

That is what John Sherman says. Again, in another part of the same speech, he says:

"A certain amount of United States notes can be and ought to be maintained at par with coin, in moderate amount of coin—reserve held in the Treasury; and to the extent that this can be done, they form the best possible paper money and accommodate the people, without interest, with an equal value with coin, and more convenient to carry and handle. Beyond this the right to issue paper money is a dangerous exercise of power, and injurious to the people of the United States, and should not continue a single day beyond the necessities that give it birth—that is, beyond the point of maintaining at an equal value with coin."

Now let me go another step; and he defines, in the same speech, his idea of what the currency of this country ought to consist in. He says:

"A currency, or United States notes based upon the public credit and always based upon coin, so that it is convertible and can be insured and supplemented by bank currency, free and open to all alike, based upon the public credit, so that in any event the holder is safe from loss; always redeemable in coin or United States notes, unlimited in amount except by the wants of business—that is the kind of paper money that will start again the wheels of industry, give sails to your commerce and labor to your artisans. This, indeed, would be the best paper currency in the world. Let this currency be supported by a public credit against which not a whisper or doubt can be uttered, and your public debt will be reduced to the lowest possible interest by a trusty, weighed, refined, safe rest for capital not employed in active industry. These are the principles of the great financial principles of this Administration; and with your permission and the sanction of Congress, the President may hope to celebrate his outgoing with your debt reduced to four per cent., and every note of the United States worth par in the best coin issued from the mint."

Now, is John Sherman an authorized expounder of John Sherman's own opinion—the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury—of his intentions? If so, then he puts to flight all this prophecy of ill omen made by the learned gentleman on the other side, based upon an utter denial, and ignoring the intention of the Republican Administration; putting into their mouths and into their hearts the things which they have never conceived and have never uttered.

Now, here is further proof. Here is a letter from John Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
 WASHINGTON, August 27, 1877.
 "MR. ALBERT W. S.—Des Moines, Iowa.
 "DEAR SIR:—In response to your note of the 22d inst., I reply that the resumption of specie payment does not mean the cancellation of any greenback circulation, but in my opinion, the \$300,000,000 of greenbacks spoken of in the Resumption Act can not be reduced below that sum prior to January 1, 1879; that under the general law as it now stands, after that date they can be reissued. Congress will, no doubt, act upon the question before that time arrives.
 Very respectfully yours,
 "JOHN SHERMAN."

[General Ewing asked to see this letter, and Senator Matthews handed it to him.]

Thus I have proved to you that the act of 1873 declares that when greenbacks are canceled and destroyed, they can nevertheless be replaced by other notes equal in amount, to be reissued from the Treasury Department as the exigency of the public service may require.

Well, now, fellow-citizens, what is the trouble about RESUMPTION? I admit the fact of indebtedness to

a large amount, but I don't admit the accuracy of the statement made on that subject by General Ewing as to the oppression which the people of this country are laboring under with respect to the per capita tax of the National Government. I don't remember his figures, but he put them very largely in excess of the taxes in Europe—Great Britain, France and Germany.

General Ewing—I included all; the Government, State and municipal taxes.

Senator Matthews—Then you included Democratic Governments, also? General Ewing—All.

Mr. Matthews—I don't think the Republican party is responsible for Democratic debts in Fairfield county. [Laughter.]

General Ewing—I didn't arraign them.

Mr. Matthews—I thought you were arraigning all. When you state facts, then, you can't arraign the Republican party; you arraign the other side. [Laughter.]

Now, the fact is the revenue per capita in this country is \$6.76 per head, whereas in Great Britain it is \$12.15; in France, \$6.19; in Sweden, \$9; Belgium, \$7.72.

Now, then, the gentleman says that he includes the local taxes—the taxes you pay to your State, your counties, your townships and your school districts. Well, now, then, add the local taxes in Great Britain and in France, and let us see how it will come out. Take the poor rates of the local taxes in that country, and I venture to say the gentleman will be found just as far out of the way then as he is now.

But I admit that we are in debt; that we are heavily in debt; that we are enormously in debt; that we are burdened with debt and with the taxes to pay it.

Fellow-citizens, shall I ask here, who is RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT DEBT?

But it is said the Republican party contracted it. Yes, but who made the debt necessary? And for what was it contracted? Why, it was to save this Nation against the rebellion of the Democratic party. [Voice, "That's so."] No thanks even to the Republican Administration. We are willing to bear it, forgive it and to forget it. And more than that, we are willing to pay it—and there is where we differ from the Democrats—[great laughter and applause]—to pay it like honest and honorable men without shirking, hard as it is. And look at it. We are charged with the attempt to destroy the greenback circulation—the people's money. And I suppose my friend in making that charge assumes the role of the people's lawyer. Who made the greenback circulation? Who originated it? Who authorized it? Who created it? Why, the Republican party, against the votes, against the speeches against the protests, against the denunciations of the Democrats on the floor of Congress, who denounced it, not only because they said it was unconstitutional, but because they said it was inexpedient and injurious, and filled with unutterable woes to the country, like the Pandora's box, which, when once opened, would let loose upon us unnumbered evils.

And you have on the stump in this State a prominent representative of the Democratic party—who, in case the Democracy succeed in getting a majority in the next Legislature, will no doubt contest with my honorable friend the question as to whom shall represent the Democratic party from this State in the Congress of the United States—who, on the floor of Congress, took the ground I have just stated, and further, in a speech at Gallopis, made two years ago, took the ground that he still maintained that the issue of the greenback circulation was unconstitutional, and in spite of that he is now in favor of it. I refer now to Mr. Pendleton.

Now, fellow-citizens, but for this debt there would be no trouble about the question of currency, because, so far as the changes and fluctuations of currency are concerned—that is, the changes from to-day to to-morrow—if you were to abolish the greenback and substitute another for it, one-half as large, even if it reduced the price of everything, or if it were doubled and so increased the price of everything, it wouldn't make any difference, because that would be simply increasing or diminishing our measure, our yard-stick. We would have no more, no less. And but for our intercourse with foreign Nations, and but for the fact of the debt that is recurring and maturing from day to day, there would be no hardships or injustice in it. But, because commerce, or trade, or business is a matter of confidence, of credit, of trust and honor, therefore you must maintain a steady and invariable and unfluctuating standard of value. Otherwise, somebody gets cheated. That is all.

Now, what is our situation? The gentleman estimates in round numbers at about \$700,000,000. It is within less than three per cent. to-day of the value of gold coin. It requires but one step to solve the whole difficulty and relieve the whole situation from its embarrassment. Remonetize silver, restore the silver dollar and make that a part of our coinage and our currency, as it was in 1873 and in 1874, at the time when, by the joint action of Democrats and Republicans in the Congress of the United States, it was demonetized.

THE SILVER DOLLAR IN THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PLATFORMS. The gentleman criticises the resolution of the Republican Convention of this State. That resolution goes on to assert certain conditions and qualifications, but it winds up with the distinct declaration, in which it demands the re-monetization of silver. The language of the Democratic resolu-

tion is, that after denouncing as an outrage the thing in which they participated themselves, according to the admission of General Ewing this afternoon, that they demand "that silver be restored to its monetary power."

Now, there is not a word in that about the dollar of our fathers. There is not a word in the Democratic platform about restoring the silver dollar as it was. It simply uses the general language which I have quoted—"restore silver to its monetary power."

How many grains of pure silver to the dollar? It does not say. And it is open to criticism, equally with that adopted by the Republican party. Gentlemen, you should apply his argument to that also.

But I am in favor, and I believe I speak the sentiment of the Republicans of Ohio—as far as I am able to gather it, of the resolution demanding the re-monetization of silver—and restoring the silver dollar of 371½ grains of pure silver as a legal tender for all debts, just as it was in 1873 before the Democrats induced the Republicans to vote to demonetize it. [Laughter.]

Asbury University.
 Rev. M. M. Bovard, class of '73, was re-elected Secretary of the Southern California Conference at its late session. Rev. John Poncher was honored with a similar position by the Indiana conference at the session at Worthington.

Rev. Ferd Iglehart, who is now the pastor of the Locust Street M. E. church, is an alumnus of Asbury, class of '67.

Rev. J. W. L. McMullen, Presiding Elder, of Northwestern Indiana Conference, and I. W. Joyce, appointed to Roberts Chapel, received their degrees of Doctors of Divinity from the University.

J. B. Gathright, Esq., class of '60, is one of the most successful merchants of Louisville, Ky.

Will Terrell, class of '75, called at the University last week. His residence hereafter will be San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. John L. Smith is the official senior in the board of trustees, having served continuously since his first election in 1840. During that time he has missed but one meeting of the joint board.

Rev. W. C. Davisson, class of '76, will sail for Japan as missionary of the M. E. church, this month.

Asbury boys occupy the whole ministerial line from Greenfield to Richmond, in the North Indiana Conference.

Hanson Grimes, class of '75, has flung his shingle to the breeze as an attorney at law in Bedford, Iowa. He writes that his prospects are very favorable.

Prof. S. T. Scott, formerly a student of the University, is teaching in Louisville, Ky. He is at the head of Marvin Female Academy, and enjoys a high reputation for ripe scholarship and Christian culture. He retains a most kindly feeling for the University. President Martin and Dr. Rodgers were entertained by him and his accomplished wife during the session of the National Teacher's Association, held at Louisville August 14—16th.

Letter from New York.
 WATKIN'S GLENN, SENECA LAKE. N. Y., Sept. 20, 1877.

One bright, beautiful day in September, we started from the lovely city of Geneva, N. Y., on a gay and saucy little steamer, for a ride of four hours, up to the head of Seneca Lake to Watkin's Glenn. The lake is the most beautiful little sheet of water in America, (I had almost said the world), for surely, not even Italy's Lake Como can excel it. And as the bright morning sun shone upon it, making it shimmer like molten silver, I could understand "Percival's" lines, "On thy fair bosom, Silver Lake."

On either side the shores slope down to the very water's edge, cultivated like gardens. Elegant residences, with lovely lawns terraced down to the lake, whose waters are deeply, darkly, beautifully blue, and very deep. Now, as we approach the Glenn; the shores began to arise more rugged and abrupt. Now the steamer lands, and away we all start up the Glenn, up, up we go, now climbing dizzy stairs, now stooping on narrow, rocky ledges, and now going behind dripping cascades of water, passing up, still upward, through a wonderful gorge, cut sheer through solid rock, and looking to the sky, which is hundreds of feet above us. The actions of the water have cut out basins or pools in the solid rocks. Now it is Neptune's bath, now the Nymph's bath, and one very deep pool is Pluto's bath. The Tripple Cascade is lovely, and never have I seen anything to compare to the lovely colors reflected in these pools, as the sun shown on the pebbles at the bottom, with every color of the rainbow, and glistening like brilliant gems; but on, on we go, until at last we reach the surface. The Glenn is one mile long, and is six hundred feet higher at the upper end. Never shall I forget my day at Watkin's Glenn. My advice to all who travel is, spend one day at this Glenn, for like Niagara, it will remain a joy forever.

Mrs. C. F. Schmidt, of Indianapolis, is building the largest and finest stables in the State of Indiana. They are modeled after the imperial stables of Germany. Her husband makes beer. They have introduced in Germany the novel idea of having hands to discourse sweet music at auction sales. Large crowds come to hear the concert, and are drawn into the vortex of bidding. Such an ingenious idea should have originated in the United States and cannot long lack of imitators here.

THE BANNER
 will be furnished therest of 1877
 for the low price of 50 cents.

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JOB PRINTING
 AT LOWEST LIVING RATES.

VANDALIA TIME TABLE.
 GOING EAST. GOING WEST.
 2.50 a. m. Express 12.41 a. m.
 8.30 a. m. Mail and Accommodation 8.30 a. m.
 4.30 p. m. Express 2.11 p. m.
 5.04 p. m. Mail and Accommodation 5.34 p. m.

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EVANS & MATSON.
 OFFICE—West Side Public Square, over Taylor's Store. 1-ly.

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 HOMOEOPATH, attends to general practice of medicine, and gives special attention to the treatment of such diseases as are most common in this country. Visits patients at any time, either in the city or country. Office in the Opera House Building, Greencastle, Ind. 25-ly.

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 OFFICE, up stairs in Albion's Block, South Side Public Square, Greencastle, Ind. Practice in all the courts of the State, and select business. 43-ly.

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DONNOHUE & LEWIS.
 Law and Real Estate Office, up stairs in Hay's Block, East Side of the Public Square, Greencastle, Ind. 51-ly.

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J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH,
 OFFICE, in Bayne's Block, Greencastle, Indiana. 2-ly.

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 Rooms in Williamson's Block over Joe. Beck's Store, Greencastle, Ind. 17-ly.

Dr. A. C. Fry.
 Office, over N. Y. Store, South-west corner Public Square, Greencastle, Ind. One administered for the painless extraction of teeth. 30-ly.

NOTICE
TO
TEACHERS
 The County School Superintendent will meet applicants for license to teach, at the Watkin's Glenn building in Greencastle, at 9 o'clock a. m., the 1st Saturday in each month. Applicants must begin promptly at 9 o'clock, in order to be themselves justice. They must also present certificate of character, unless noted to the Superintendent.
 L. A. STOCKWELL, County Supt. 28-ly
 Greencastle, Ind.

FIRE INSURANCE!!
JAMES S. NUTT,
 Offers inducements against loss by fire and lightning through the following old, reliable and first-class companies:

GIRARD!
WESTCHESTER!
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NEW ENGLAND!
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 Losses satisfactorily adjusted and promptly paid. Insurance at fair rates. 26-ly

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BAYNE'S BLOCK,
 Greencastle, Ind.
 Large and small photographs a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed.
 Persons desiring fine pictures are requested to call and examine specimens. 7-ly.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
 For the sake of other sufferers and me, I have procured an agency to sell that wonderful medicine, McEwene's Wine of Cardui, or Woman's "Rest." Having thoroughly tested it in my own case, I most sincerely recommend it for every kind of menstrual affliction. The proprietor, who is a minister, says he has never known it to fail, in hundreds of cases that have used it. No excuse for women suffering with this, with such relief in reach. Positively it is no humbug.
 Mrs. McEwene
 East Elm St., South Greencastle. 28-2m

HERE! HERE! HERE!!!
 What is the use of using every quack nostrum in the land and then not effect a cure of the Aque, when by calling on me I will offer a permanent cure for \$1.00. I manufacture my own medicine which is perfectly harmless. I can cure any case of Aque.
 at the Clerk's office.
 Greencastle, Ind., Sept. 1, 1877. 35-lyr

SOUTHARD'S
Boot & Shoe
STORE,
 In Southard's Block, Washington and Indiana sts.
 Greencastle, Indiana.
 (Late G. M. Black's.)
 All goods here marked down to suit the times. Call in and see the bargain he has to offer. 21-ly.

THE Greencastle Banner.

S. J. LANGSDALE, - - - EDITOR.
Greencastle, Indiana.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1877.

Madison.

Thirty-three years ago Madison was the principal town in Indiana. The only railroad in the State ran from that place in the direction of Indianapolis; all our wholesale trade was located at that point; if a farmer wanted a load of salt he went to Madison for it, if he had wheat to sell he went to the same place—always with a four-horse wagon. Steamboats were then constantly to be seen upon the bosom of her beautiful river, and the levee was thronged with merchandise and tradesmen. But a change came. Railroads were built around Madison, diverting trade in other directions, and the river became no longer the highway of travel and commerce. Madison was supposed to be doomed, and for years the residents of interior parts of the State have been accustomed to think of her as a dead city. This illusion, however, was dispelled, so far as we are concerned, by a visit which we made to that place last week, it being the occasion of the second meeting of the Southern Indiana Editorial Association. Instead of a dead city, we found a place of 15,000 inhabitants, with elegant residences and substantial business blocks; numerous flourishing manufactures; waterworks, gas, excellent streets, and all the other modern appliances for comfort; commodious churches and school houses, and an admirable school system under the control of an efficient superintendent; and, more than all, a hospitable people, headed by a clever and courteous gentleman for mayor, Hon. J. T. Brashers.

The party, during its stay, visited, in their order, accompanied by the Mayor and committees of citizens, Hanover College, the Fair, the city schools, Cedar Cliff, and the suburban residence of H. C. Sanxay, Esq., where an elegant collation was served. Friday morning the fire department, consisting of three steam-engines, gave an exhibition, impressing the beholders with their efficiency and promptness. Madison rarely ever has a fire, but when one occurs it is not permitted to gain much headway. Water is thrown by the steamers in from four to eight minutes after an alarm. Friday evening a reception was given at the residence of the veteran Col. M. C. Garber, who did the honors, assisted by his wife, son and daughters. Here the feasting was happily brought to a close.

The sessions of the Association were held in Halpert's Business College, and all were placed under obligations to that gentleman for courtesies extended. He ranks high as a business educator, and his institution has a large attendance of young men preparing themselves for future usefulness.

Owing to the fact that the school children had been given a holiday, to attend the county Fair, we were enabled to examine but one of the schools. Of this Miss Frank Kendall is principal. She takes such interest and pride in her school that she desired to have it inspected by the visitors to the city, and for this purpose had postponed her holiday until the following day. Her assistants are Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Shepley, Miss Nellie Hubbs, Miss Joe Marshall, Miss Lilly Foster and Miss Elia Marquis. Each department showed evidence of thorough training, and the Superintendent, Prof. W. W. Pritchard, and the citizens generally were loud in their praises of their teachers. There are seven ward school buildings in the city, one just completed, which they call seminaries, valued at \$30,000; 38 teachers, and about 3,900 pupils enrolled. The tuition revenue last year was \$31,212. The average pay of teachers per day is \$2.25. In addition to the public schools, there are two Catholic schools.

We were surprised to find that Madison had become quite a manufacturing center. Among the most important are two starch factories, being the largest in the west. There is only one larger in the country, and that is located in New York. Madison starch is shipped to all parts of the United States, to Japan, China, England, Ireland, France and Prussia. Over 1,000 bushels of corn are used daily in its manufacture. Next, 14 saddle-tree factories, that largely supply the Eastern market; one large paper mill; four breweries that make the celebrated Madison XX ale; one extensive tannery; three brick yards; two carriage and one wagon and two furniture factories; one brass foundry, engine and machine shop; one cast-iron fence and furnace foundry; one extensive foundry devoted exclusively to the manufacture of steamboat and other engines, and four flouring mills, the largest of which is Trow's. This mill has been furnished during the last year with the latest and best machinery, including a Corliss engine, the only one to be seen in the west. It runs constantly, day and night, and turns out 500 barrels of flour each twenty-four hours. It is claimed to be

the best mill in the State, and second to none in the United States. The Marine Railway is also said to be the best in the country. A large number of vessels, including every size and kind, are made here. One feature of the city attracted our attention particularly. This was the market. It was well supplied with everything required by the human economy, all first-class. The display was enough to tempt one to move there. Madison must be a delightful place to live. All that is wanted to make her commercial importance equal to any other river town, is a railroad from Cincinnati to Louisville, and she has enough wealth and influence to secure this, if the movement were properly made. As a manufacturing center she is already rising into importance, and we noticed a disposition to cultivate this branch of prosperity that must eventually give the city her proper place among her competitors. With plenty of manufactures she can look hopefully to the future.

Madison has some peculiarities. There is no police, except a Marshal and deputy. No business failures. No speculation. No palaces of beautiful sin. No morning newspaper, the two daily papers, the *Courier* and the *Star*, being both published in the afternoon, and no outside paper reaches the city until 1 o'clock P. M., certainly a morning paper ought to be sustained here, and it is not creditable to the place that this is not done.

Our visit was a delightful one in every respect, and will not soon forget the new friendships formed and the old ones renewed. For favors received, we are under special obligations to Maj. M. C. Garber, Jr., of the *Courier* and Prof. Samuel W. Pritchard, County Superintendent.

D. W. Voorhees lectured to a large audience at Meharry Hall last evening. It was overdone. Mr. Voorhees cannot take Jefferson from his true place in history and make him little less than a god; and while he succeeded in placing him in a satisfactory position on the questions of entailed property, religious toleration, slavery, and a republican form of government, nowhere was a broad nationality made to appear that would make the Union one and indivisible. The Kentucky resolutions of '98 for which he was responsible, will ever remain a dark spot on his political history, and go far toward neutralizing the credit due him as the author of the Declaration of American Independence. That was one of the wedges that split the country in two, and probably accounts for Mr. Voorhees' admiration of Jefferson.

THE GREENBACKS NOT TO BE DESTROYED.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Some days since Mr. J. W. Cole, of the firm of Cole Bros., of this city, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking for his interpretation of the resumption law, and what his policy would be under it; especially whether redemption of the Greenbacks means their destruction, and as to the danger of contraction. Mr. Sherman sent a courteous reply, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

"In my Mansfield speech I have stated as strongly as I know how, that I do not mean by resumption the cancellation or annihilation of the Greenbacks, and that, under the law as it stands, they can be reissued after redemption, unless Congress shall expressly provide otherwise; but this opinion is disputed, and can only be settled by Congress or the courts.

"As for the contraction of paper money, it is impossible under the present law. The way is open to any extent for the issue of bank paper on easy terms, and we have seventy million dollars of printed bank bills ready to issue upon demand of existing banks; so that there need be no danger of a pinch. As the issue of these notes will be accompanied by a withdrawal of U. S. notes, which we have on hand and will not have to take from the open market, it will be easy to meet any sudden demand for currency."

Russell Township.

Proceedings of Sunday-school convention held at Hebron church, Sept. 27, 1877.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 A. M. by Mrs. Martha Waldon, and the devotional exercises were conducted by Elder Pearey.

General topic—Sunday-school conventions:

1st. How do they promote the study of the Bible?—Prof. S. D. Farrabe.
2d. How do they promote church union?—Mrs. Martha Waldon.
3d. How do they develop the teaching capacity?—Mrs. Stallard.

This was followed by a general discussion of the topics.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

General topic—Go teach.

1st. Who shall teach?—Thomas Owens.

2d. What shall be taught?—Elder Pearey.

3d. Where shall we teach?—James Evans.

4th. How shall we teach?—Mrs. Waldon.

General discussion.

The following questions asked by members of the convention, were discussed:

1st. When a class is without a teacher, and no supply provided, where shall they get one?

2d. Shall they take from another class to the injury of that class?

3d. Where is the remedy?

4th. Why are not more old folks in the Sunday-school?

5th. Why are not more of middle age in the Sunday-school?

6th. What are the duties of Superintendents?

7th. What kind of a person ought the Superintendent to be?

8th. How can the interest be sustained in a class where the answers are given in a low tone of voice?

9th. Is a person capable of teaching who is not a professor of Christ?

EVENING SESSION.

General topic—The true object of the Sunday-school—Alfred Lookabill.

General discussion:

These general discussions were open to all, and several persons took part in them. The exercises were interspersed with good music.

The next convention will be held at Russellville, December 13.

HARRY McCLEIN,
Secretary.

Bainbridge.

Rev. Mason will preach in the M. E. church Sunday.

Tom McKee will start for Ill., the last of next week.

L. B. Leinberger's horse "Norman" took first prize at the State fair.

Tipton Forworthy of Greencastle is visiting friends at this place.

We made a mistake about the poultry show; it is to be the 8th and 9th of November, instead of October.

Frank Gaines, will move to Greencastle sometime soon.

Our town supports two high-toned barbers.

One of the special premiums given at the "poultry" show will be \$1.00 for the prettiest girl, given by Jas. Luman, Joe to take the girl.

Only a few of Bayne's hands will move to Greencastle.

James Ford was married last Sunday. We have not heard as yet who the bride is.

The school trustees have purchased a patent heating stove for the primary department.

One of Willis Dawson's children is quite sick with the scarlet fever.

Pierce Hubbard says he is tired of town life, and has moved to the banks of Big Walnut.

Thomas Dowling's successor was in town last week; he was (not) agitating the temperance question.

Mt. Meridian.

Warm enough for August.

Our school is in successful operation.

Rev. Skeeters, of the Old School Baptist faith, preached here Sunday night.

Quite a number of our "youngsters" attended the Bethel picnic last Sunday.

Rev. J. F. Crews preached at the Union Valley church Sunday.

Our good Methodist folks are getting anxious to hear their new preacher.

Putnam County Premiums at the State Fair.

Hogs.—Boar over one year, Turner E. Foster, Fincastle, 2d, \$10; under one year, same, 2d, \$7; under six months, same, 2d, \$3. Sow, under one year, Foster, Fincastle, 2d, \$3. Five shoats, same, 2d, \$7. Suffolk sow, under six months, H. H. Crow, Greencastle, 1st, \$7. Poland China boar, under one year, W. H. Williams, Fincastle, 2d, \$7.

Cattle.—Jersey bull, T. J. Johnson, 1st, \$20. Short horns, see S. F. Lockridge's premiums.

Fowls.—White guineas, T. J. Johnson, 2d.

Sheep.—Fine-Wool. Buck over 2 years, H. H. Crow, 1st, \$10; under one year, same, 1st, \$7; buck lamb, same, 1st, \$3. Ewe over two years, same, 1st, \$6; over one year, same, 2d, \$3; ewe lamb, same, 1st and 2d, \$3 and \$2. Five lambs, same, \$7. Sweepstakes—Buck and five lambs, same, \$14; ewe, any age, same, \$7.

Horses.—Gelding two years and under three, A. Ellis, Bainbridge, \$7; stallion, one year and under two, L. B. Leinberger, \$7.

Jack.—Any age, E. F. Carter, Bainbridge, \$25.

Flowers.—Collection cut flowers, Mrs. D. Rogers, Greencastle, 1st, \$10; cut roses, ten varieties, same, \$5; dahlias, same, \$3; basket cut flowers, same, 2d, \$2; flat bouquet, same 1st \$3.

WINNINGS OF S. F. LOCKRIDGE'S HERD OF SHORT-HORNS AT THE FAIRS OF 1877.

AT GREENCASTLE. PRIZE, AM'T.

Bull, 2 yrs & under 3, Battelaxe, 1st \$10 00

" 1 yr " 2, Heir of Strathallan 2nd 3 00

Bull calf, Baron Cool, 1st 5 00

" " " " " " " " 2nd 3 00

Heifer, 2 yrs & under 3, Daisy Field, 1st 6 00

" 1 yr " 2, Golden Russet, 1st 5 00

" " " " " " " " 2nd 3 00

" calf, Bradamante, 1st 4 00

" " " " " " " " 2nd 2 00

Bull of any age, Battelaxe, 1st 15 00

Cow of any age, Daisy Field, 1st 10 00

Heir-Battelaxe, Daisy Field, Golden Russet, Annabel Lee, Arbutus and Minnesinger, 2d 50 00

Total, \$91 00

AT LOGANSPORT. PRIZE, AM'T.

Bull, 2 and under 3, Battelaxe, 1st \$15 00

" 1 " " 2, Heir of Strathallan, 2nd 5 00

Heifer, 2 & under 3, Daisy Field, 1st 10 00

" 1 " " 2, Golden Russet, 1st 5 00

" " " " " " " " 2nd 5 00

Heifer calf, Bradamante, 2nd 3 00

Heir-Battelaxe, Daisy Field, Golden Russet, Annabel Lee, Arbutus and Minnesinger, 2nd 50 00

Total, \$91 00

AT THORNTON. PRIZE, AM'T.

Bull, 2 and under 3, Battelaxe, 2d \$10 00

" 1 " " 2, Heir of Strathallan, 1st 15 00

Heifer, 2 & under 3, Daisy Field, 1st 30 00

" 1 " " 2, Annabel Lee, 1st 5 00

" 1 " " 2, Arbutus, 2d 4 00

Heifer calf, Bradamante, 1st 5 00

" " " " " " " " 2d 3 00

Mull, any age, Battelaxe, 1st 25 00

Cow, any age, Daisy Field, 1st 20 00

Heir-Battelaxe, Daisy Field, Golden Russet, Annabel Lee, Arbutus and Minnesinger, 1st 40 00

Total, \$150 00

AT INDIANAPOLIS. PRIZE, AM'T.

Bull, 2 and under 3, Battelaxe, 1st \$15 00

" 1 " " 2, Heir of Strathallan, 1st 20 00

Heifer, 2 & under 3, Daisy Field, 1st 28 00

" 1 " " 2, Golden Russet, 1st 30 00

" 1 " " 2, Annabel Lee, 2d 10 00

Heifer calf, Bradamante, 1st 14 00

" " " " " " " " 2d 7 00

Bull of any age, Battelaxe, 1st 70 00

Heir, under 2 years—Heir of Strathallan, Golden Russet, Annabel Lee, Arbutus and Minnesinger, 1st 70 00

Total, \$274 00

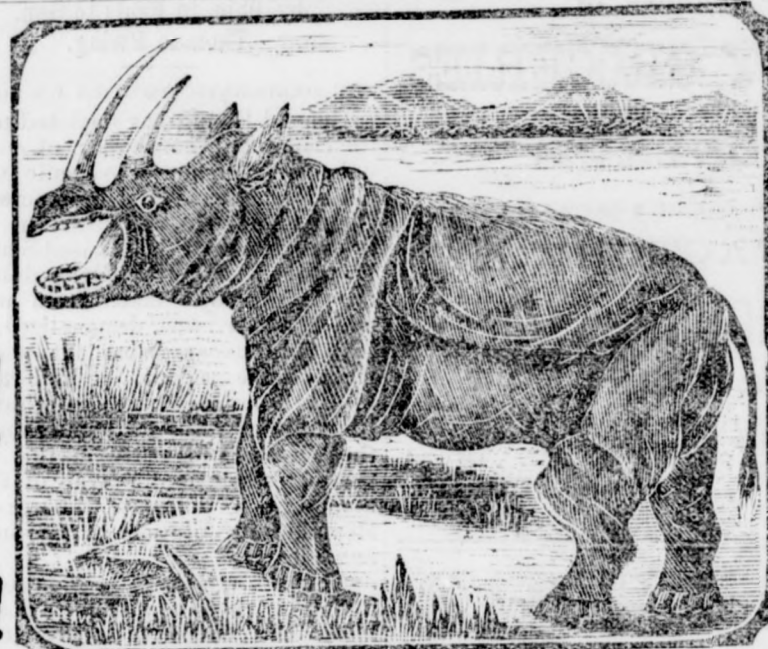
Grand total, \$611 00

Well done! Mr. Lockridge has nobly sustained the reputation of Putnam county.

KING OF ALL SHOWS! COMING BY RAILROAD.

Greencastle, Ind., Thursday, OCTOBER 11,

Deluge of Novelties.
Avalanche of Wonders.
Brilliant and Attractive Features!
COMBINED WONDERS!
OF THE
PROLIFIC WORLD!



ENTIRELY NEW ORGANIZATION.
The only strictly legitimate Com-
nation of

Menagerie,
CARAVAN
—AND—
CIRCUS
now Traveling.

MONTGOMERY QUEEN'S GREAT Shows of California!

Traveling by Rail, with my own Cars from
SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.
Positively Everything as Advertised.

36 CAGE MONSTROUS MENAGERIE!
COLOSSAL CARAVAN! MUSEUM OF WONDERS!! AND
Gigantic DOUBLE CIRCUS!



COMPRISING IN FULL
COOK'S ROYAL ENGLISH CIRCUS AND QUEEN'S GREAT
CALIFORNIA CIRCUS.
A carefully selected Troupe of
40 First-class CIRCUS PERFORMERS.
3 BEST BARBACK RIDERS In The World!



3 OF THE FUNNIEST CLOWNS ON EARTH!

Grand Constellation of ARENIC TALENT.

Two-Horned India
RHINOCEROS!
AFRICAN
HORNED HORSE!
A herd of Performing
ELEPHANTS!



12
MONSTER
DROMEDARIES.
STATELY
GIRAFFES!

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

OLD FOGY IDEAS ABANDONED! A new act (a recent innovation in Arenic amusements) styled CIRCUS RIDING EXPOSED, will be introduced every afternoon—the most laughable act ever presented to the public. In the evening the gorgeous, sensational, military spectacle, PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE GRAND ORIENTAL STREET PARADE!!!

Surpassing in brilliancy anything of the kind ever witnessed upon a thoroughfare. More Chariots, more Tableau Cars, more Open Dens in the street, more fine Horses and diminutive Ponies than any other Traveling Show on Earth can produce.

No Side Shows to gull the public! No Games of Chance to rob the people! No

Peddlers Clampering over the seats to annoy my patrons. I own, control, and personally manage the

BON-TON SHOW of the UNIVERSE. DO NOT CONFUND THIS WITH OTHER SHOWS!



One Ticket Admits to Queen's Entire GREAT SHOW! Admission 50 and 25 cents.
Doors open at 1 and 6:30 p. m. Performance commences at 2 and 7 p. m.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES GIVEN OVER ALL RAILROADS. WILL ALSO EXHIBIT AT
Indianapolis, Oct. 9, and 10; Paris, Oct. 12; Charleston, Oct. 13;

GREENCASTLE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Woolen Goods!

Greencastle Woolen Mills have opened a store for the sale of their FACTORY GOODS at the South-east corner of the Public Square, in the National Bank Building. We are now selling our Factory Goods at cheap as eastern shoddy goods can be bought.

CASSIMERES,
JEANS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COVERLETS,
COUNTERPANES,
STOCKING YARN,
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We sell our Goods fresh from the loom and not be underdressed. Remember the place.

National Bank Building.
WE ARE HERE AT LAST!
O. P. C. C. B.
WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public of Greencastle and vicinity, that they have opened for inspection and sale at the room on East Washington street, next to J. Allen's Drug Store, an elegant and complete line of

LADIES' AND GENTS' Furnishing Goods! Jewelry, Notions, Picture Frames, Stationery, Toilet Articles, Novelties, Fancy Goods of all kinds, etc., at prices absolutely

O. P. C. C. B.
By which we have introduced ourselves to the public, and by which our store will be known, as the initials of the words

"One Price Cash Cheap Bazar."
That the public may understand what we mean to do, we give below a schedule of some of our prices.

LOOK, LOOK! Goods retailed at wholesale prices!

Clark's Speed Cotton (O. P. C. C. B.) 5 cents a spool. Best Black Thread, 10 yards, 4 cents a spool. Best Knitting Cotton, 5 cents a ball. Gent's, Ladies' Collars (4 in. wide), standing or turned in, 15 cents. Paper Collars, 10 cents a box, best in the market for the money.

Ladies' Embroidered Linen Collars, 9 cents. Gent's Leather Collars, 10 cents. State prices, 25 for 3 cents.

Best Toilet Soap, 5 cents a cake or 10 for 25 cents. Paper Towels, 5 cents a dozen. Best Needles, 5 cents a paper, and hundreds of other articles at equally low prices.

We cannot but understand that all these goods are of the first quality, equally as good as are usually sold at double the price. We sell strictly for cash, and on one price. Every body is invited to call and inspect our stock. The number of our firm, Mr. Charles Louis, residing at 101 East Washington street, will be constantly on hand to insure polite and respectful attention to all customers. Don't mistake the place. O. P. C. C. B. Banner.

Very respectfully,
10-17. SAMUEL LOUIS & SON.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Starch.
the Best and Most Economical in the World

perfectly Pure—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen. Swifter than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNFADING—stiffens and finishes work always the same.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, etc.

CEMETERY GREENHOUSE
CHEAP
Flowering Plants!

IT is with pleasure I announce that I am ready to supply my customers with a choice stock of plants in great variety, planted in the best and most healthy manner.

Geraniums over 5000 in stock. Single, 5 cents; double, 10 cents and upward; variegated foliage, 10 cents and upward; scented, 5 cents and upward; Pinks, 5 cents each and upward. Helianthus, 5 cents each and upward. Verbenas, 5 cents and 10 cents; 15 different kinds of flowering Begonias, 5 cents and upward; Hanging Basket plants, for sale at 50 cents per bush. Very large supply of flower pots for sale cheap. All orders delivered in the city.

\$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily make such a dozen dollars a day right in their own homes. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and profitable. Men, women and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. No need of leaving your home. No need of starting up. Particulars free. Partners and associates, their sons and daughters, and all classes of people are invited to call. We will write to you and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address, 21-23, FULTON ST., New York.

OUR FELLOW TOWNSMAN.
Mr. W. B. Pierce, living on Spring street, says: "I am writing almost constantly over the West, and sleeping on all kinds of spring beds, and have found none equal to those I have bought at the well known Furniture house of

C. J. KIMBLE & SON.
After all, there is no Furniture House in the country that sells furniture as cheap as they do. Besides they make all kinds of odd job work, and do

REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE!
Go and see them in
Hathaway Block.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home. The whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn as much as men. Find out who can do this and their address, and send the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To each person who will send us one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to come with you, and a copy of the Free Press, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Remember, if you want permanent, profitable work, address

GEORGE STIMPSON & CO.,
Portland, Maine.

G. B. McKAY.

THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR, has located at

BAINBRIDGE.

He offers his services as tailor and cutter.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Cheap Kindling.

Cooper's shavings and kindlings delivered to any part of the city at 50 cents and \$1.00 per load.

J. K. LANGDON.

DEALER IN—

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

STATIONERY AND NEWS.

South-east Corner Public Square.

Prompt attention given to orders for anything in the line.

ASK the recoverer

of dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion, constipation, jaundice, hemorrhoids, piles, etc., the

best medicine in the world.

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Biliousness, PILES, etc., the

best medicine in the world.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all

Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Jaundice, Hemorrhoids, Piles, etc., the

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best medicine in the world.

Greencastle Banner.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

The Southern Pacific ring will be on hand in force at the meeting of Congress to procure a subsidy.

Their demands have moderated considerably, and no effort will be lacking to obtain them.

Mr. E. J. Hoyt, of New York, who has accepted the office of Commissioner of Indiana affairs, is highly spoken of as a man of sterling ability and worth, and Secretary Schurz is confident that he will be able to hold the Indian Ring in check, and in other ways render the State good service.

Ben. Butler is preparing himself as the special champion of the Administration in the next Congress.

He is outspoken and earnest in his endorsement of civil service reform and the Southern policy. He proposes to move an investigation by a House committee that will be thorough into the various rings that have been able thus far to defeat Congressional inquiry. He says he knows all about them and will bring the facts to light.

It is stated that Senators Thurman, Bayard, (of West Virginia) and others of the leading Democrats have recently been in consultation with reference to the approaching session of Congress, and have decided that the Democrats will vote solidly to confirm all of the President's nominations.

They say that if the Republicans don't like the nominations, they may adjust themselves to the situation as best they may. The confirmations will be had, notwithstanding.

The first reply of any kind from Senator Patterson to the charges against him in South Carolina, and the letter purporting to have been written to him by Niles G. Parker, then State Treasurer, and witnessed by R. B. Elliott, the white-hating Representative of that State, is published in the Baltimore Gazette.

The letter, it will be remembered, requested Parker, in connection with H. H. Kington, then Financial Agent of the State, to sell some \$40,000 worth of Blue Ridge Railroad stock, and turn over the proceeds to certain members of the Legislature, to facilitate the passage of an important bill.

Mr. Patterson was elected to the Senate in 1872. His chief competitors for the office were the late Governor Scott, R. B. Elliott and James L. Nagle. On the day following the election, this same Elliott went before Rollin Kirk, a Justice of the Peace in Columbia, and together with one Littlefield, filed charges of bribery and perjury against Patterson.

He was arrested on a warrant from Kirk, but was released on a habeas corpus by Judge Carpenter before the jail was reached. Here the matter ended until Patterson reached the Senate, when he demanded an investigation of the charges, but the investigation never amounted to anything, and the affair now reappears in practically its old shape, with the addition of the letter to Parker about the sale of bonds.

The letter is dated subsequent to the time when Patterson was elected, and when his relations with Elliott and Scott were anything but friendly, and he leaves it to be inferred whether he is foolish enough to place himself in the hands of his enemies by writing any letter of that kind. This means that when the time comes for a trial he will challenge the authenticity of that document, and it will then rest on Elliott to make good the charge.

Mr. Patterson is ready with bondsman whenever the requisition comes from South Carolina. He will plead the privileges of a Senator before the United States District Court, and furnish bail for his appearance in South Carolina when required.

Information has been received from the United States Attorney and Marshal of Minnesota, that the parties from whom the three million of the seven million feet of timber have been seized, had failed to give bond or otherwise lay claim to the property, thus leaving the Government in undisputed possession, while the parties from whom the other four million feet were seized have set up claims and will make contest for possession of the property, which was taken from their custody because it was stolen from Government lands. Just what these self-styled "claimants" expect to gain by contest does not appear. It is believed by the authorities that the three million feet were abandoned because of the very positive position taken by Secretary Schurz against compromise of any sort with timber thieves.

The ex-Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, in a recent interview, said that the people of the South are glad that Hayes was elected, that they have gotten more from Hayes than they would have gotten from Tilden, and that the demonstrations in honor of President Hayes during his Southern trip will convince the world of the South's appreciation of the man who has already done so much for that section of the Union.

Indianapolis People.

What do Blanton Duncan and John R. Morton of Louisville, not to mention the stockholders and proprietors of the Sentinel—care about Workingmen? Nothing, only so far as a show of caring for their interests will advance their own. Better stick to old reliable papers that have always been true to the cause of the laboring man than to run after strange gods in the shape of new newspapers—or after old gods that have adopted new airs and graces.

The Martinsville Gazette announces the singular fact that some of the best and most frequent fighters of that vicinity are drawing pensions from the government on account of "physical debility." If it were not for their physical debility they would tear open the earth.

The Democratic State convention of Massachusetts resolved "in favor of the honest payment of the public debt, and of a currency on a gold basis."

A Democrat in Massachusetts is not altogether the same as a Democrat in Ohio or Indiana.

"The Era of Good Feeling"

Chicago Post.

The "era of good feeling" is upon us, and the trip of the President gave it an opportunity to come to the surface. It is a coincidence to be noted that Monroe, whose administration has become historic as the era of an earlier good feeling adopted precisely the course of President Hayes in making extended visits through the country. As a Southern man he "took in" on his tour New England, and after that the West. A faithful Jenkins accompanied him, and a book is still extant, containing an account of each "ovation," of the speeches of welcome; of the replies, of the decorations, etc. So far as the speeches are concerned they were perhaps a little less "how-come-you" than those of President Hayes, yet they were not by any means models of a high order of oratory, and they had a painful sameness of expression. All of these great men have a habit of assuring the people that they receive the applause tendered them, "not as a personal tribute, but as a token of respect to the office they hold as Chief Executive," etc., etc. The fact is, that the speech-making on such occasions is something which ought not to be criticised any more than the unrestrained "chummy" of the same men in their confidential intercourse with old acquaintances. Yet some of the papers take a different view, and are distressed that the President and Cabinet decline to make Websters and Ciceros of themselves for the delight of the nation and the admiration of the world. In the first place, they couldn't do it if they would; in the second place they would be very foolish to do it if they could. Friendship cannot be successfully cultivated at the end of a ten-foot pole, nor can homogeneity of feeling be secured by profound argumentation or statesmanlike disquisition. Men must be reached on their own plane, and it is impossible to clasp hands in good style at a greater distance than arm length. "Kings sometimes unbend," is a truism which the American people will never forget while ambitious vocalists infest the country, reproducing the cantata of "Esther." President Hayes and suite are not regal, but they are sensible in going from point to point, meeting the people in a familiar way and not putting on any style. This is the way Monroe inaugurated the first "era of good feeling," and the President cannot do better than to follow in the footsteps of this illustrious predecessor.

Heroes that are not Forgotten.

In December, 1859, John Brown was hung as a felon in Virginia. On the 30th of last August the people of Ossawatimie, Kansas, erected a monument to his memory, that being the anniversary of the battle of Ossawatimie on the 30th of August, 1856, in which Brown taught the Border Ruffians how the Free State men could fight. Six thousand people were present at the dedication of the monument, and an eloquent address was delivered by Senator Ingalls. The meeting passed a resolution asking the legislature of Kansas to make an appropriation to procure a statue of John Brown to be placed in one of the two niches reserved for Kansas in the national capitol. The Virginia barbarians hung John Brown, but he did not die. To quote his own words: "Men can not imprison, chain nor hang the soul!"

The unveiling of the monument to General R. L. McCook in Cincinnati, recently, was an event of more than ordinary interest. The deceased came of a remarkable family, "the fighting McCooks," and was almost idolized by his old regiment. It was largely composed of Germans, and these especially seem to cherish their dead commander in their heart of hearts. The monument cost about \$6,000, of which \$1,000 was given by members of McCook's old regiment, and the remainder was subscribed by citizens. The monument is of Quincy granite. The shaft—4 feet 9 inches—rests on a pedestal of granite blocks, that of the foundation being 124 inches high by 8 feet square. The second block is 6 feet square by 10 inches high. The third block 3 feet 9 inches square. Upon these is the shaft, which ends in a Corinthian capital, surmounting which is a marble bust, three feet high, of Gen. McCook. Above the capital and at the base of the bust are the festoons of laurel wreath, the center ornamented with an acorn, the badge of the Fourteenth Army Corps, to which the Ninth regiment belonged. Just below the capital, the east side of the shaft is ornamented by a small horizontal line of stars. Below this, on the large polished panels, one on each side, and at the base of the shaft, is the simple inscription, "Robert L. McCook." At the ceremony of unveiling all the surviving members of the McCook family except one were present, including the aged mother, two brothers and two sisters. After the ceremonies had ended a large number of the members of McCook's old regiment, veterans of the war for freedom, crowded around the mother of their dead Colonel to pay their respects. Among the decorations of the occasion were the tattered flags of the regiment, brought from Columbus for the purpose. Some of the old veterans shed tears as they reverently touched their sacred folds. The erection of the monument does equal honor to the hero it commemorates and to his noble German friends who have reared it.

Advice to women: Learn to converse, and don't talk through your nose.

John Taylor has an article in the Popular Science Monthly on the trial of Jesus Christ before Pontius Pilate. He subjects it to a searching analysis in the light of what is known of Hebrew and Roman criminal jurisprudence, and concludes that the proceedings were irregular and illegal from beginning to end.

"Darling, kiss my eyelids down," is the latest.

The reason Gov. Robinson of New York appointed Gen. McClellan Superintendent of Public Works was because he knew Little Mac could do more superintending on less work than any man on the planet.

Fashion Notes.

Skirts are worn short in front. The new shade of red.

The newest lace is the Oriental. Fancy buckles are worn with belts.

Belts are worn with street costumes. Dress trains grow longer and longer. A favorite dark shade is less of wine.

Box plaited corsages are coming into vogue.

Marine blue and dark maroon are fashionable.

Bird of Paradise plumes will be much worn.

Plaited and gathered corsages are coming in vogue.

Bronze brown and bronze green are leading colors.

Prune and puce are the fashionable autumn colors.

Moonlight beads is another name for clear de la lune jet.

The necks of all new dresses open en chape or pompadour.

Colored Smyrna and guipure laces are coming in style.

A great many ribbon bows are seen on all the new costumes.

Lace bonnet strings and lace scarfs are no longer fashionable.

The Avalon is a pretty, modest, close-brimmed bonnet for all wear.

The new fringes combine crimped braid, silk and clear de la lune jet.

The Serbian is the costume destined to take the place of the Breton.

Basques, tunics and polonaises are all worn but the shapes are new.

The new bonnets have coronet brims and elaborately puffed cap crowns.

The newest straw and felt hats are the helmet, Vesta, Astly, Vera, and Rival.

Patty color is the newest shade for kid gloves.

Polonaises will not lose favor so long as money is scarce.

The shades in millinery goods are gorgeous this season.

Jewels take the place of spangles in the costly imported fashions.

Cloaks are taking more and more the form of sacques and paletots.

All wool dress goods are more suitable for the street than silk or velvet.

Reception dresses are made plainer than last year, but of richer material.

Both bonnets and hats are worn larger this season, but not so high in the front.

The new demi-polonaise, very long in front, and simple position back, is convenient and pretty.

The latest Parisian fancy is to trim black cashmere wraps with gray gallorn and blue steel beads.

Bonnets and hats have undergone no very striking change, but the variety of shapes are wonderful.

The "Louis Quinze" is the name of a new style jacket, which is sure to become popular with the fair sex.

Endless are the varieties of frills, fraizes and collaretts, so that all can have one that is becoming.

There is no doubt now that the princess dress will be worn this season, both for house and street dress.

Twenty-nine shades of lead color and eighty shades of mouse gray are among the newly imported dress fabrics.

Caps and bonnet crowns are large, high and fantastically treated in the looping and arrangement of the folds.

The latest novelties in scarfs are of crepe lace, embroidered at the ends with silk in oriental colors and designs.

A handsome fancy feather for a dressy hat is made of India game cock's tails and lophophore tail feathers combined.

Velvet and satin flowers lead the fashions this season, and are shown in exquisite richness of design and coloring.

Fancy hairpins are again coming into favor. Those with long turquoise coral tassels are particularly effective.

Greek folds of black velvet, with a jewelled ornament above the forehead, now form part of the fashionable coiffure.

The trains of new walking dresses are at least ten inches shorter than those now worn, and some of the more useful autumn materials are made up with so short a skirt as to require no holding up.

A beautiful dolman of pearl silk is trimmed with peacocks' feathers, Indian beads, and silk fringe. Satin is being introduced as trimming on silk.

A new trimming is also a silk of the shade called *tilled*, or flower of the linden tree, a delicate green tint on a very light yellow body.

The ulster-like cloaks are this season of lighter and finer goods, and look rich and stylish.

The report which gained some currency, that Brigham Young's mother is still living at Martinsville, is entirely unfounded.

Benedict Arnold before the Revolution kept store in New Haven, Connecticut, and part of the old building remains.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll offers to bet the editor of the New York Observer \$1,000 that neither Paine nor Voltaire recanted their infidelity on their deathbeds.

Advices from the South show that nothing since the war has done so much to break down the social differences engendered by the war as the Presidential receptions.

Among all its sins there is one thing the Republican party never did. It never brought up any Tweeds or Morrisseys. Nor any George B. McClellans, either.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague paid \$2,000 a yard for some lace, a few years ago, and now her husband's business paper sells for 24 cents on the dollar.

The fifth Duchess of Hillhurst, a red short-horn cow sent to England from Canada by Mr. Cochrane, has been sold to Lord Bective for \$4,500.

Scarlet fever played havoc in New York for the first eight months of this year, because of the cause of the death of 2,622 persons, the number dying the same time last year from the disease being only 1,506.

It will be no unknown in the Republicans of New Jersey to look upon Little Mac clear out of his boots. He is so used to that kind of treatment that a victory would probably seriously derange his digestion. Be merciful to George's digestion, O, Jersey Blues! and whale him beautifully.

Dr. Burg and Ducon have lately shown by experiments on lower animals, and on themselves and family, that foods cooked with or without vinegar and salt in copper vessels, and allowed to stand, is absolutely harmless.

The unpleasant effects of vomiting, by taking large doses of the salts of copper is not at all felt by taking them in small quantities in the food.

The French are discussing the feasibility of making the Great African desert an inland sea. The opponents of the idea think it will prove only a great pestilential pool of salt water, without any circulation, with long shallow beaches left dry in the hot season, and with a maximum depth of only 75 feet. Others think it will improve the climate as the Suez canal has done; that it will open a new commercial path to Central Africa, and that it will make insurrection impossible in Algeria.

The amount of coal annually dug from the earth has been ascertained by careful calculation to be 275,000,000 tons. Of this remarkable quantity England produces nearly one-half; United States, a little less; Germany, 46,000,000; France, about 16,000,000; and Russia about 1,000,000. In absolute capacity for coal the United States lead the world by a great margin, and, at no distant day, it will be the leader in production.